A NEW STUDY OF CHARACTER.

Men Tell What They Are by the Way They



THE CHARTER OAK.

THE SPREADING OAK.

How to Recognize the Species Growing in the District.

LARGEST OF FOREST TREES.

American Oaks-Hundreds of Varietiesome Peculiar Characteristics-A Simple of the first division present little resemblance Lesson in Practical Botany.

Written for The Evening Star.

THE FAMILY TO WHICH THE OAK belongs is one of the largest of all our forest trees. It contains some 400 species and is widely scattered over the earth. Of the oak itself there are about 300 different kinds, and they are found in the temperate regions of America, Europe and Asia, extend in the mountainous regions to the central portions of America on the west and into the Malayan archipelago on the east. They are entirely abent from South America, from the whole of Africa, except about the Mediterranean, from Australia and from the Pacific islands. It is not probable that the family can boast of any great geological antiquity, both on account of the number of species now living and of their In most of the families having a long history

the living species are but few, and these few are of rather limited distribution. The variability is one of the most interesting peculiarities of the genus. One authority has stated that of all the characters used to separate the various forms there is no one that is constant, and that while 300 species is the number way. and that while 300 species is the number usually given it is probable that two-thirds of these are only entitled to the rank of varieties.

AMONG THE DRUIDS
of France and Britain the oak was sacred. The
priests lived in oak forests, and their sacrifices
were made beneath the trees. Oak boughs and
leaves were used in their ceremonies. Everything which grow much the tree was secretard. thing which grew upon the tree was sacred and considered as a gift from heaven. It is said that the mistletoe when found growing on the oak was gathered with great ceremony on the sixth day after the first new moon of the year. Two white oxen placed in the yoke for the first time were brought beneath the tree; then the sacrificing priest, clothed in white garments, ascended it and cut off the mistletoe with a golden sickle. It was then distributed among the bystanders. The leaves may the bystanders.

OAKS ATTAIN A GREAT SIZE and a great age. In England there are many seventy feet around near its roots and forty feet around a little higher up. It was entirely hollow and had inside of it a table and seats. It is said to have been a heary tree in the time of William the Conqueror, and has been estimated to be 1,500 years old. Another specimen is said to have sheltered the Scotch hero, Walsee, and 300 of his men. Its branches at one time covered a Scotch acre of ground, equal to more than 55,000 square feet, but relic hunters have so reduced

permit a carriage and four horses to pass through. The tree is over thirty-five feet in circumference, and is estimated to be 700 or 800 years old. Still another is called the Sidney oak, supposed to have been planted to com-memorate the birth of Sir Philip Sidney. DICK TURPIN'S OAK highwayman of that name was wont to take his stand behind it when waiting for some belated centuries. Pistol balls have been extracted from the bark from time to time, supposed to have been fired by timid travelers as they passed to scare away the bold robber. The Royal oak once sheltered Princo Charles when escaping after the battle of Worcester in, 1676. Although long since gone from earth Prince Charles oak has been transplanted to the heavens, and "Robin Careli" is the name of a small constellation in the southern hemisphere. traveler. It boasts an antiquity of several

to seventy years to attain any considerable size.
Ordinarily its height is from sixty to eighty
feet. Pliny mentioned trees supposed to be
1,200 years old. In some of the English parks
one is mentioned 1,000 years old, while others,
still of vigorous growth, are known from
records to be 500 years old.

on the banks of the Genesee river, in western New York, when Indian and white first met. It was revered by the Senecas, and they named their town from it. In 1857 it measured 26 feet 9 inches in circumference and was esti-mated to be 1,000 years old. It was destroyed by a flood in the river during November of

supposed to be over 600 years old when de-stroyed by a storm in 1854. A foot from the ground it was twenty-five feet in circumference. It was into a cavity in this tree that the charter of Connecticut was thrust to prevent the petty tyrant Andross from securing it, when, in 1687, he entered the assembly house at Hartford. The objects of ornament that have been made from the wood of Charter oak would be enough to make greater these like its would be enough to make several trees like it. diameter. In many places through central and southern California are other large trees, worthy

ing or pendent catkins, the few female flowers clustered at the base of the numerous male flowers. The acorns, however, present a wide range of variation, some, as in the chinquapin, being small and black and less than half an inch long; others, as in the English oak, being over an inch in length and placed in a very shallow cup; or, as in the overcup oak, being an inch and a half across the cup and over an inch long. Some are sweet and palatable:

given in one of the catalogues, are nineteen

themselves sufficient to distinguish species. For practical purposes, it is believed, the following key to the species, taken in connection with the accompanying explanations, will enable the observer to distinguish the more common varieties of our oaks:

I.—Leaves entire. 1. Willow oak. 2. Laurel or shipple cook.

or shingle oak. II.—Leaves serrate. 3. Chestnut oak. 4. Chinquapin.
III.—Leaves wedge shape. 5. Black jack.
IV.—Leaves sharply lobed. 6. Spanish oak.
7. Scarlet oak. 8. Black oak. 9. Red oak. 10.

n oak. V.—Leaves obtusely lobed. 11. White oak. Among the Druids-Historic English and 12. Post oak. 13. Bur oak. 14. Swamp oak. THE WILLOW AND LAUREL OAKS

> to the oak as commonly known. The peculiar fruit gives them their place in the genus. The leaves of both are long, narrow and without any potches on the marrier. narrow and without any notches on the margin. The willow oak has the narrower leaves of the two, and they are smooth on both sides and light green. The laurel oak has thicker and broader leaves, which while smooth above are downy beneath. Both grow to be from thirty to fifty feet high. The two figures show the difference between the leaves.
>
> "The 'doping!' What's that?"
>
> "Why, the sweetening! Put a little sugar in the next lot you cook and then it'll taste just like the old."
>
> "Put sugar in corn!" exclaimed the woman, greatly astonished.
>
> "Why, certainly: there's sugar in every can of corn put up. Didn't you know that? Probably not. Most people don't knowit; but it's a fact all the same. It's sort of a trade secret that I found out for myself.
>
> "I used to think that all the difference was in the corn itself, but that's bosh. Of course some corn is better than other corn—tenderer, jucier and naturally sweeter—but none of it is sweet enough to can without the use of sugar."

THE CHESTNUT AND CHINQUAPIN OAKS (Nos. 3 and 4) differ from the first two in hav

ing conspicuous teeth on long, with a thick cup, one-half to one inch

the acorns are much smaller, are more abundant and sweeter. Lit-tle acorns are sometimes produced among the scales on the cup. The figure given is that of

be accurately described



been grouped together for whence comes the scientific name, falcata. In



In the red cak the leaves are broader, the lobes about nine and the notches not nearly so deep. In the black oak the leaf is broader at the top than at the bottom; it has about nine

more spiny.

GROUP NO. V. THE OBTUSE LOBED CARS
contains four species. The leaves of these also
are grouped together for comparison. They are the white, post, bur and white swamp oaks,



A STRANGE PET.

An interesting feature is in the acorn. This varies greatly in size and shape. Sometimes is not more than one-half an inch long and there is not more than one-half an inch long and then again others are one and one-quarter inches long. In some the cup has a long fringe, while in others the fringe is entirely absent. Sometimes the fringe hides the nut completely, or else it is folded down on the inside of the cup. The figure shows two forms, the typical fringed acorn and a variety in which the top only of the nut shows. Lastly the

WHITE AWAMP OAK has leaves from five to seven inch es long and two and one-half to four inches wide. They are irregularly toothed, resembling somewhat the chestnut oak in shape, but with blunt in-stead of pointed teeth. These are not found near the base, the margins being entire there. The most remarkable feature is the silverywhite under surface, contrasting greatly with the bright green above. The tree grows in low swampy grounds and reaches a height of sixty or seventy feet.

J. F. J.

A TRADE SECRET.

What a Grocer Learned by Looking Into Corn Factory. From the New York Herald.

"Ain't you got no corn like we've been havin'? That you sent me this mornin' ain't sweet corn at all. It's nothin' but cow corn." "Let's see," said the grocer, replying to the

woman's complaint. "What kind of corn have you been having?" "Why you called it 'Honey Drop,' "answered the woman. "And what kind did we send you today?"

"The label was jest the same."
"Well, madam, both lots is from the same factory, but there may be a little difference in the doping."
"The 'doping!' What's that?"

"Dear me, I never heard of that before,"
"Dear me, I never heard of that before,"
murmured the woman.
"Probably not," responded the grocer, "but
it's so. There are lots of canning concerns
down in Maine, and only last September I had
a chance to look one over. It's a great business
and no mistake.

and no mistake.

"The farmers bring in their corn by the wagon loads and dump it in the yard. Then the huskers go at it, men, women and children: about half the town in that one yard. The husked cars are put into baskets and carried into the factory. The corn is taken off the ear by a machine that works quicker than lightning. Before you could say 'Jack Robinson' the ear falls out of the window, leaving behind in a pan every bit of the corn with which it was covered.

"Then comes the packing into the cans, thousands every day, an enormous number. And now listen to this: Into every single can there goes a quantity of sugar. When the corn is a choice lot there is little sugar needed; but when it's inferior or has been kept over night they

dope it in great shape.
"So, madam, use the sugar, and I'll guarantee that your boarders will like that corn as well as any they ever ate."

"Well, I'll try it," said the woman, "and if it works well it'll be a grand good thing to know.

Perhaps I'll be able to buy cheaper corn here-

as wedge shaped, being "May be," answered the grocer, but he looked the top and the top an after.

There was a woman at the Wabash depot the other afternoon who walked up and down for a long time with her jaw in her hand, and who finally sat down and shed tears until general attention was attracted to her. After several ladies had spoken to her and fallen back a little old man who had been rubbing the calf of his right leg to get the rheumatism out went over and sat down beside her and asked:

"Lost your father, mother, husband or any other close relashion?"
"No, sir." she replied as she wiped her eyes.
"Husband been abusin' ye?"

wives boo-hooing half the time, and as much out of spite as anything else I helped tar and feather such a feller once, and it did him a

power o' good. Lost any money or anything:
"No, sir."
"Glad o' that. Last time I was in Detroit I lost a pillar-slip chuck full o' things, and my old woman hain't got over blowin' about it yit. I've allus suspected that a cross-eyed man who claimed to be a missionary stole them things. I'm a-keepin' my eye out fur him now, and if I find him he'll have to talk mighty straight to satisfy ma. You hain't runnit. Away from your

husband, ch?"
"No, sir! I have a bad tooth, and it's been aching for the last half hour."
"Oh, that's it! Wives do run away, you

"Yes, sir."
"Wail, we'll see about that. I've got a holler tooth that jumps on me once in a while, and so I go prepared. Let's see what I've got."
He went over and got his satchel and took from it some cotton, peppermint, paregoric, camphor, cinnanion essence and two wooden toothpicks, and continued:

"Jest help yourself, madam, and there won't

be no charge."

She accepted his offer, and in five minutes the ache was gone and she was profuse in her thanks.

"Oh, that's all right," he replied, as he replaced the articles in his satchel; "I kinder suspected at first that you had bin abused or was runnin' away and I didn't know jest how to handle ye. If you'd hollered toothache an hour ago you needn't have suffered two minutes. I'll be right over thar' in plain sight and at the first ache you canter right over after some more of the stuff and never mind no introduction."

"Rosalie" (from whom the Listener has not heard before for a long time, greatly to his regret) writes to know whether it is really true, as she has heard it commonly whispered, that nohe but servant girls wear large hats in theaters. The Listener cannot aver from his personal knowledge that this is true, but he should not wonder in the least if it were. He has himself heard the same thing asserted. "No surer sign that a woman is a servant girl," said fire. Fitz-Harris to him only the other day, "than a large hat upon her head, in a theater." If this is true it makes a very handy means of discriminating this useful class of women from others on such occasion; it isn't always so easy.

A Naval Officer's Experience With a Puma Cub.

HIS SAVAGE NATURE.

sionally and Cause Some Alarm-Going for Ducks and Sheep-His First Experience

Written for The Evening Star.

cubs about three weeks old. They were kittens, about the size of large demestic cats, with beau-

tiful dark brown stripes on a lighter ground "One of the coins largely used in trading with the natives is a large copper affair known as a plunk and worth about 4 cents in American money. I took a fancy to the little brutes, and conceived the idea of bringing them home and conceived the idea of bringing them home and presenting them to some menagerie. The natives prize the plunk coins very highly, and polish them up for ornaments—earrings and the like—so I had no trouble in purchasing the first one for 8 plunks, or about 32 cents. When I tried to purchase the second one, however, I struck an unexpected difficulty, for my stock of plunks was exhausted, and when I tried to purchase the subject at least attention.

one to pass by, then swift as a flash he would leap forward on any blue jacket that passed by—but his attacks were harmless, and resulted in nothing worse than harmless, and resulted in nothing worse than tearing clothes. One night I had a midwatch and was playing with Jack upon the quarter deck. I had been allowing him to jump after a ball of spun yarn, and his antics reminded me of a kitten at play. Suddenly the chief engineer, who was atraid of Jack and said that he would get fierce some day and kill some one, came down the gangway and Jack tugged at his collar, for he seemed to dislike the chief, probably because the latter had shown some lear of him.

"I waited till the chief was just abreast of us, bout ten feet distant, and then let him go; he paused just an instant, nervously lifting his feet, then sprang for the chief. I held on to the rope and then tried to check him, so that he fell short of the chief, but as a last resort he threw out his long forearm and his claws just caught the chief's coat, ripping it from the should down The chief, thoroughly frightened, rushed below and never stopped till he was safely locked in his room, while I laughed at

"In order to have fresh provisions at sea we took some geese and ducks and half a dozen sheep to sea. We allowed the geese and ducks to run loose about the decks and kept the sheep in a pen amidships. Jack looked with longing eyes on the fresh provisions, and finally one morning he wormed his head out of the collar and clearing the fifty feet that separated him from the nearest duck seized the fowl by the neck and trotted off. The officer of the deck started toward him and Jack began to make belligerent signs. The officer grabbed a cutlass and retreated to the starboard end of the bridge, while Jack ensconced himself on the other end, snarling and showing his teeth as he tasted the warm blood of the duck. A crowd of men surrounded him and one held the door of his cage open. This array startled him, and thinking to enjoy his duck alone he rushed for the cage. As he ran down the gangway some one hit him with a rope's end, and this so surprised him that he dropped the duck and dashed into the cage, the door of which was closed behind him. He then discovered that his duck was gone, and he was mad for hours, throwing his head from

"A few days later he was again tied out on and at the first ache you canter right over after some more of the stuff and never mind no introduction."

Servitude in Dress Clothes.

From the New York Herald.

The swellest New York hotels require their televator boys to wear dress suits. To be cast in a dress suit before 6 o'clock is the mark of servitude. No gentleman wears a dress suit before 6 o'clock; consequently, during the day at least, the elevator boy is no gentleman. As the elevator boy is often a tough-looking individual, over twenty years of age, perhaps it is better not to mention this fact to him. The average clevator boy is the smart office boy magnified nine hundred diameters. Practically he owns the hotel and runs it on the perpendicular to suit himself.

I invariably approach the elevator boy with a felling of respect slightly discolored with awe. If I only knew what that boy knows what stories of my kind I could write! And if this abnormal knowledge were supplemented by what that boy thinks he knows, I would be great. The Goddess of Liberty in the harbor couldn't hold her electric candle to me. There are people who will walk up anything less than four pairs of stairs rather than meet that cold, calculating, contemptuous glance of the omniscient elevator boy.

A small the stretched out and was apparently asleep when the blue jacket that generally fed him untied him to put him in the cage, but Jack was not asleep and had evidently laid a deep plan, for no sooner was the rope loose than he graph like a flash for the sheep pen. In a few bounds he was at the pen, but some one had grabbed the rope and secured it just in time to prevent him from securing. A sheep. But time to prevent him secured it just in time to prevent him secured it ju leck and tugged and gnawed at his rope for

steadily on him and gradually shortened in on the rope till he was quite close; then I raised a short club I carried to intimidate him and caught him by the collar. After this he submitted to being led back on board the ship, and I never again took him ashore until some months later, when I presented him to the memagerie in Central Park. Here he lived for two years, generally tame and docile, but sometimes allowing the fierceness of his nature to crop out, and then died. I never had such a dangerous pet before or since as Jack and never saw one more interesting, and it was with genuine sorrow that I heard of his death."

The lieutenant went below after this recital of his experience with his "strange pet," and left me to write the story as it was told.

Drox Williams. TRIP TO GORILLA LAND

Prof. Garner's Remarkable Expedition to Talk With Giant Apes.

TO BE CAGED IN THE FOREST.

mout-The Cage of Aluminum-An Electric and a New Kind of Phonograph.

One man presents a nickel to the conductor in a manner wholly Chesterfieldian; another hands the nickel in a regretful manner, watching it disappear down the leather-bushed pocket of the conductor. The first man is drawing an ordinary salary, but is enjoying it; he has hard enough work paying expenses and occasionally dreads to meet the rent man. But he has the heart of a boy and his wife has everything she wants if money will buy it. The second man is getting rich on half the income.

One man sits with his arms settled and his overcoat fastened around him comfortably wedged in between people, and never makes a move to find car fare till the conductor stops still and makes it a personal matter. Another gets his money ready and offers it three or four times, handing it past three or four people and holding it up so ail the car can see it. The first is a curmudgeon who browbeats the children, makes his wife do the housework, quarreis with the landlord and grieves profoundly whenever he pays a bill. If he had the whole seat to himself he would occupy it, if he had to lie down. One man presents a nickel to the conductor

The liber-on I had no trouble up preclaimed to the first one for a planks, one and 22 cents. The first had near period of the first one for a planks on and and when he were the first of the party, which is the preclaimed to the first one for the first of the party, which is the preclaimed to the first one for the first one for the first of the party, which is the preclaimed to the first of the party, which is the preclaimed to the first of the party, which is the party of the first of the party, which is the party of the first of the party, which is the party of the first of the party, which is the party of the first of the party, which is the party of the first of the party, which is the party of the first of the party, which is the party of the party of the first of the party, which is the party of the par

tearfully in the plan of converting East Indians to our religion or carrying the gospel to the Africans, even though it involves the former in the opium habit and teaches the latter a new sort of laziness. His reading is confined to American Tract Society publications and his Some curiosity has been expressed as to the American Tract Society publications and his devotions to such church as will oftenest perdevotions to such church as will oftenest permit him to make addresses.

Most women deposit their nickels in the conductor's palm from a thumb and finger that hold the coin in suspension. They always have the money ready, usually the exact change, for they do not like to display their wallets openly, to be seen of men. But even when the mode of depositing is limited to that one action there may be a variety of methods employed. Some of them seem to lean back a little as they extend their hand. They are the cold and distant sort who never them gum here be taken advantage of. Large mirrors, to be taken along with the outfit, will be set up outside the cage, and any gorillas which catch sight of themselves in these looking glasses will presumably be induced to stay and make remarks concerning their own personal appearance. Besides all this, the professor hopes to excite the interest of the beasts by learning the meaning of their varied howls and responding to them himself as seductively as possible. Fruit, too, upon which gorillas depend chiefly for their diet, will be scattered around for bait. employed. Some of them seem to lean cack a little as they extend their hand. They are the cold and distant sort who never chew gum because it costs an effort. They never thank a clerk, no matter how obliging he may be. They never say a good word of any one, but are bountiful in a snappish, sarcastic sort of slander. The women who lean forward a little, giving up the money with a graceful recovery of pose, are the great-hearted kind who "make our earth an Eden." They are courteous to every one, good friends, delicious sweethearts, forgiving wives. They like music and good books. They like companionship. They are the kind about whom no evil is spoken, because every one admires them. No matter what they do, the kind construction is placed upon it, because they never say evil of others.

The chief clerk is a bachelor, and for fifteen years he has been looking for that kind of a

RECORD TAKEN. Having induced the gorillas to come near the cage, when they will doubtless have plenty of observations to make in their own language. observations to make in their own language, the next thing requisite is to record what they say. This will be done by means of a phonograph which Mr. Edison is now making expressly for the purpose. It will be different from any other phonograph ever seen. For one thing, it will have two cylinders, which will be worked simultaneously by an electric motor, one cylinder receiving and recording sounds, while the other one grinds out remarks. The object of this is readily explained. Suppose that a gorilla comes up to the cage and utters a lot of what seems like gibberish, the horn attached to the instrument absorbing it and a revolving cylinder taking it down. Subsequently another gorilla approaches, and it is desired to find out what it will say in response to the utterances of the first. By comparing the two it is hoped to get an inkling of the meanings intended. So a blank cylinder will be set going on the machine to receive the words of the second gorilla, while at the same time the first cylinder is kept going round and repeating sloud the yelps and howls of gorilla No. one.

From Queen.

The scarcity of domestic relics at the Guelph

exhibition left many visitors under the impres-

sion that needlework, like all manual occupations, was much neglected by the ladies of the

Georgian era. Happily this imputation is clearly refuted by

sweet Cowper, witty Dr. Johnson and humorist

Addison, who all agreed in their praises of the

needle, so inspired were they by the astounding quantity of every kind of work executed by

Who is not familiar, too, with the capacious

work bags of our great-grandmothers, as well as with their quaint samplers and pictures em-

broidered in a flat style, which contrast greatly

with the raised and complicated production

of the needle during the reign of the Stuarte?

The example of women's activity came, as usual, from high quarters.

We read with no little amazement of the

their acquaintances.

graphs of the gorillas, the cage and himself by an ingenious plan of his own. Pop cameras will be arranged outside the cage so as to make pictures at any moment desired. It will add greatly to the interest of the results expected if he can show when he gets back photographic representations of himself in the act of interviewing gorillas. Nothing more striking can well be imagined than such flashlight impressions at night of a cage set up in the midst of the tropical forest, illumined by electricity, with an enthusiastic scientist inside listening to the objurgatory remarks of an assemblage of giant African apes.

We read with no little amazement of the prodigious number of tapestry chairs worked by the Electress Sophia, mother of George I, who left tokens of her nimble ingers to palaces, convents and churches all over the country, which did not prevent this gitted princess from learning five languages, besides being renowned as a clever painter and gardener, as well as a profound philosopher.

Caroline, when Princess of Wales, 1795, interested herself in the silkworms kept in the mulberry garden at Cheises, and was forever kutting. Later on, Queen Charlotte, fond herself of netting, knotting and ribbon work, showed her special interest in needlework by establishing a school for the daughters of clergymen and decayed tradesmen, where silk embroidery was taught as a profession.

The pupils worked for their patroness a magnificent bed cover in lilac satin, which was exhibited for a long time at Hampton Court, and another for Lord Howard, in gray silk, embroidered in white and gold spots. It is also well known that at the court of George III idleass, even in leisure hours, was not toleracted.

that the gorillae are accursed individuals of their own species. To them these great apes are dumb, hairy men, condemned for crimes committed in a previous state of existence to loss of speech and a wild life in the forest. Some tribes hold the opinion that these anthropoids are embodied spirits of wild men of the interior, coast men, similarly embodied, being represented by the milder and less dangerous chimpanzees.

chimpanzees.

On account of this belief in a relationship, as well as strough dread of the beasts, it is usually impossible to induce the natives to hunt the gorillas. As much as \$6,000 has been offered for a live specimen unsuccessfully, because even so great a bribe could not persuade the negroes to attempt the capture. Their fear of the animals being partly based on superstition, gorilla skulls are regarded as powerful fetiches.

A POWERFUL ANIMAL.

The gorilla is probably the most formidable animal in existence. Imagine a man six feet THE U. 8. S. ATLANTA WAS SWINGING to her anchor in York river, and the first watch at night hung heavily on our hands, when a senior licutenant who had seen twenty years' service came out on the quarter deck and joined in the conversation. The theme was pets, and this gave him an oppyrtunity to tell us a pleasant story of a strange peth blad once month of November, 1879, and the Marion was lying in the hurbor of Sandy Point on the bleak coast of Patagonia. I was above prospecting with one enlisted man, when two of the natives approached us and offered for sale two pums approached in a presents a nickel to the conductor of the care and a half across the shoulders. Give him a pedition to gorilla land is exciting consideration in the permandation to a pedit two inches in height and measuring four feet poses will be altogether extraordinary and of a the early stage of their being, having a likener to babies in many ways that is most striking. HOW THEY LIVE.

Gorillas live in family groups, each consisting of a male, one female and her young. They do not frequent the same sleeping place often, usually spending the night wherever they hap-pen to be. Choosing a full-grown tree to build a lodging in they bend the branches together a lodging in they bend the branches together at a height of twenty feet or more, thus making a sort of bed, which they cover with twigs torn off for the purpose or with leaf moss. The male spends the night crouching at the foot of the tree, against which he places his back, in this way remaining on guard to protect the female and young in the nest above from attacks by leopards. These powerful carnivors are always ready to devour

The gorilla has thirteen ribs on each side, whereas a man has only twelve; it has also one more vertebra in its backbone than man has. Philosophers have been disposed to attribute the progress of mankind beyond the anthropoids to his possession of a serviceable thumb, upon which all his ability for manupulation mainly depends. Many of the great apes have most human-like hands, save for the thumb, which is not nearly so well developed and lacks certain important muscles. For example, a gorrilla cannot possibly perform the operation known as "twiddling." His muscular strength, however, equais that of at least half a dozen of the most powerful men. The capacity of his chest cavity is more than one-third greater than that of a man, which contributes enormously to his endurance.

There are several other most interesting species of great apes in the region which Prof. Garner proposes to visit. One of them is the baldheaded n'schiego, as the natives call it, which stands about four feet high when erect, and evident in the stands are several feet from finese time. which stands about four feet high when erect, and extends its arms seven feet from finger tip to finger tip. It builds most remarkable nests in the trees, as high as fifty feet from the ground, choosing for its home the loneliest part of the forest. These shelters are made of leafy branches, which the female gathers while the male performs the process of construction.

size, which was made known first by the explorer Livingstone. It lives in communities of about a score each, half males and half females, not counting the young. Each maile has his own wife, and all intruders from other colonies are driven away. In fighting with each other or with men who hunt them for food the soke always tries to get hold of the hands of his adversary and bite the ends of the fingers off. The natives believe that the spirits of the dead rise as sokes. Still another great ape is of an extraordinary frog-like shape and is known as the keela-kamba. It has a cry of "koola, kools!" which it continually repeats.

THE CHIMPANZEES

What do you suppose has become of his middle when the soke always tries to get hold of the fingers off. The natives believe that the spirits of the dead rise as sokes. Still another great ape is of an extraordinary frog-like shape and is known as the keela-kamba. It has a cry of "koola, kools!" which it continually repeats.

THE CHIMPANZEES

stitude. They make nests in the same way at the foot of the tree at night. In the morring and evening they make the forests resound with their horrible wails and screams. Although they will run away from msn. they are very dangerous adversaries when brought to bay. They are the most intelligent of all the apes, and, indeed, approach most nearly to the human of all the lower animals. Buffon had a chimpanzee in 1740 which sat down to table like a man, opened its napkin and wiped its lips, used a spoon and fork, poured out wine and clinked glasses, poured to and put sugar in it, washed windows and tried to imitate his master in writing with a pen.

His toes, either straight before him or pointing

The Indian hunter has a distinctive gait.

In the Indian hunter has center of gravity. His hips have subject to the stepping side, and his rear foot in the surprise of the gravity of stepping side, and his rear foot in the surprise of the gravity has been and settled in its new place before the weight of the ground just high enough to clear the surprise he weight to the stepping side, and his rear foot in the gravity. He had set on



powerful carnivora are always ready to devour match the hat. The high collar is made of a similar fur with a band of jet-embroidered silk the gorilla family roams about the forest seeking food. In walking the animals totter along with a swinning golf community of the sold of sold of sections with a swinning golf community of the sold of sold of sold of sections with a swinning golf community of the sold of shot green and brown silk.



This gown is a suitable one for recentions at of the velvet and the silk skirt has a border i front of a cable of velvet and fur, surmounts

WOOD COUNTY WHISKY.

men, and among others who presented their

"An accident. How was that?" Jim, who is a strapping big, brawny fello

answer. with?" Mr. Kerlin again asked.